These chapters also include a review of material in the preceding chapters, and a short list of English abbreviations and phrases derived from Latin.

- Personal and Demonstrative pronouns have been spread among 3 chapters (Ch. 7-9), and Interrogative and Reflexive pronouns appear in separate chapters later on.
- Introduction of 3rd and 4th conjugation verbs has been consolidated and is presented in Ch. 8 and 9, before the Perfect system which is now presented for all conjugations at once in Ch. 11.
- 3rd declension i-stem nouns have been separated from consonant stems and are now introduced with 3rd declension adjectives in Ch. 10. These nouns are marked in the vocabulary with an asterisk.
- Adverbial and Adjectival dependent clauses have been moved to Ch. 12-13 (from Ch. 18-19).
- The Passive verb system has been moved to Ch. 14-15 (from Ch. 17 and 20).
- Participles are introduced early in the second half of the book, Ch. 17 (instead of Ch. 24), and Indirect Statement has been moved to Ch. 19 (from Ch. 22).
- The Subjunctive material has been rearranged and spread out. The most common uses are now covered in Ch. 24-28.
- Ch. 30-32 are intended as a bridge to the next level of Latin; they concentrate on reading and do not have English to Latin exercises. They introduce some constructions likely to be found at the next level of Latin, provide a review of case uses, and include a variety of readings with minimal editing.
- Long marks (macrons) have been a constant battle to correct and, in some cases, different dictionaries handle them differently. I have done my best to standardize the usage in this book, but apologize in advance for the errors that remain.

Susan C. Shelmerdine December, 2012

THE LATIN ALPHABET AND Pronunciation

A. The Alphabet

The Latin alphabet has 24 letters, the same letters as in the English alphabet, but without j and w. Latin vowels are the same as in English: a, e, i, o, u and y. The letter i was used as both a vowel and a consonant; before another vowel in the same syllable, it is the consonant and is written as a j in some books: Iūlius = Julius (yule-ee-us), *adiuvō* (ad-you-woh).

Pronunciation

B. Vowels

Vowels in Latin are either long or short by nature. Long vowels are marked with a macron (a long mark - so called from the Greek for "long," makros).

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y occurs in words borrowed from Greek and is pronounced like French tu, a sound that doesn't occur in English dialects, but can be produced by putting your lips in place to say "ooo," and saying "eee" instead.

C. Diphthongs

Two vowels pronounced as one sound are called diphthongs. Latin has six diphthongs, which are pronounced as follows:

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D. Consonants

Most Latin consonants are pronounced like their English counterparts. Note the following additional points:

| c is always a hard sound like the c in cat, never as in cent | c ēna, c um |
|---|------------------------------|
| g is always a hard sound like the g in goat, never as in gentle | g lōria, g ēns |
| i (j) as a consonant is always like the y in yellow | iam |
| r is produced by tapping the tip of the tongue against the | Rōma, fortūna |
| roof of the mouth, and probably sounded like the r in | |
| pearl pronounced with a Scottish accent | |
| s is always like the s in sea, never as in please | s enātus, |
| - | puellā s |
| t is always like the t in time, never as in nation | ratiö |
| v sounds like English w in wine (not vine) | vīnum, vēritās |
| x sounds like English ks; like the x in extinct (not exert) | ex |

Combinations

| bs is pronounced like ps in ecli ps e | a bs tulit, ur bs |
|---|---|
| gu, qu sound like gw, qw and the u is not counted as a vowel | lin gu a; |
| ch sounds like English k in bac kh and, (not ch eese) | inquit, quī chorus, pulcher |
| ph originally sounded like the ph in shepherd (not philosophy) - but over time came to be pronounced like our f. | philosophia |
| th sounds like the th in hothouse (not theater) double consonants were pronounced as two distinct sounds with a slight pause between the two: (e.g.) out-take | theātrum ecce, puella, terra, mittō |

E. Syllables

There are no silent letters in Latin, so a Latin word has as many syllables as it has vowels and/or diphthongs:

vē-ri-tā-te, con-ci-li-um for-tū-na, pu-el-la lau-dō, er-rat më, quī 1

Words are divided as follows:

- 1. between two vowels, or a vowel and a diphthong: ā-ēr, vi-ae
- 2. between double consonants (usually): an-nus, mag-nus
- 3. a single consonant between two vowels goes with the second vowel: a-mor, me-mo-ri-a

Syllable Quantity

Knowing the quantity of a syllable is important for accenting a word properly and for understanding verses in poetry later on.

A syllable is long by nature if it contains a long vowel or a diphthong:

Rō-ma, lau-dem

A syllable is usually long by position if it has a short vowel followed by ${\boldsymbol x}$ or ${\boldsymbol z}$ or by two (or more) consonants:

op-tō, sa-pi-en-ti-a

The letter \mathbf{h} is not counted as a consonant when determining the quantity of a syllable.

F. Accent

A Latin word is accented either on the second or third syllable from the end of the word.

Words of two syllables are accented on the next to last syllable:

a'-mor du'-cem

Words of more than two syllables are accented on the next to last syllable if it is long:

mo-nē'-mus for-tū'-na

otherwise on the third to last syllable:

re'-gi-tur a-gri'-co-la

Some little words, called enclitics (from the Greek because they "lean on" the preceding word), are added to and pronounced with other words. The most common enclitics are: -que, -ve, -ne. When one of these is added to another word, the accent is always on the syllable before the enclitic: po-pu-lus'-que, dea'-ve.